

AGRICULTURAL KENIA SENTINEL.

Office, on Main Street, opp. Court House.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

DETROIT RICHMOND



Chief Justice Chase arrived at New Orleans on Monday last.

The rebel Gen. Hood has surrendered. According to reports he expresses great pleasure at the termination of the war. He is anxious to become a citizen once more.

It is understood that the Government will soon order the release of all rebel prisoners who are below the rank of Major.

A number of soldiers arrived at Columbus from Washington on last Monday to be mustered out of service. Gov. Brown welcomed them home in an eloquent speech.

The war is said to have left the arsenal at Macon, Ga., in good order, and with ample machinery for the manufacture of large and small arms of every description.

On the night of President Lincoln's assassination, the residence of John Minor Botts, at Auburn, Brandy Station, Culpepper, Va., was attacked by a party of seven guerrillas. On Mr. Botts assuming a determined attitude and showing a bold front, the ruffians seemed cowed, and finally departed.

It is reported that President Johnson told a Congressman a few days ago that it seemed desirable that Jeff. Davis should be tried by a civil court for high treason, as a perpetual reminder that treason was our highest crime, and that he was willing to spread before the world the secret testimony in the assassination case, and trust to their verdict as to Davis' complicity.

Governor Brown has been released, and will go home under a pledge to work earnestly for the restoration of Georgia to her allegiance.

The Texas expedition under Gen. Weitzel, consists of two divisions of the 25th Corps. Sixty first class steamers are used as transports. The command takes rations for forty days and five hundred rounds of ammunition for each man.

A singular scene was witnessed at Camp Douglas, Chicago, on Monday. Several thousand rebel prisoners not yet released, but soon to be, a large number of soldiers and a crowd of spectators, stood mingled together to listen to a patriotic address from Governor Morton, of Indiana.

The Paymaster-General has disbursed three millions of dollars to the officers of Sherman's army since their arrival in Washington, and will pay out as much more next week.

Two hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton passed Cairo on Thursday for Evansville, 85 of which were for Cincinnati and about 300 for St. Louis. The steamer Decatur has brought 1,000 bales of cotton out of the Wachita river.

Gen. Grant will probably be present at the Great North-Western Fair. His Vicksburg horse and saddle will be sold for its benefit.

The trial of Jeff. Davis in the United States Court in Washington, will take place before a full Bench, consisting of Judge Cartter of Ohio, Judge Olin of New-York, and Judge Wylie of Virginia.

There are about 60,000 sick and wounded soldiers in the military hospitals throughout the country. The number is being reduced at the rate of from 1,000 to 1,500 per day, by the discharge of those who are able to go to their homes.

The twenty Veteran Reserve Regiments are to be filled by transfers from the volunteer regiments.

TWO WAYS.—W. P.'s.

Mr. Wendell Phillips has for nearly thirty years, poured himself and served God and his country by a zealous, eloquent, untiring opposition to American Slavery. He is an admirable public speaker—he inherited fortune and social position—and he has turned his back on all the allurements of office and ambition in order that he might consecrate his every energy to Universal Emancipation. In this, he has honored Human Nature, and we very gladly accord him the praise of eminent well-doing. But for his misfortune in having received his moral and religious training from a Bible wherefrom the xiiith chapter of I. Corinthians was unaccountably omitted, he might have taken rank among the very foremost men of our age.

But Mr. Phillips is not content with believing and proclaiming his own way of serving the Anti-Slavery cause the very best way—which every one may properly do—he persistently, and we judge constitutionally, acts as though incapable of seeing or realizing that there is any other way. It does not suffice him to account all who pursue a different course from that which he deems right, as short-sighted or chicken-hearted—he insists that they are hypocrites and swindlers. Herein we submit that he betrays a lack of charity which argues a limited comprehension or a deficit of sense. Salomon P. Chase has been an avowed Abolitionist nearly as long as Wendell Phillips; but Mr. Chase has seen fit to act upon and through existing political parties, while Mr. Phillips has been impelled to eschew and vehemently denounce them all. We judge that Mr. Chase has contributed more effectually to the overthrow of Slavery than Mr. Phillips has; at all events, such has done what he could. Yet, last year, when there was a prospect of Mr. Chase's nomination for President, Mr. Phillips publicly denounced him (apropos to nothing) in a public meeting in this City, proclaiming him a truckler, trimmer and time-server, merely because he did not, on a certain occasion, precipitate his State of Ohio into a forcible collision with the authorities of the United States. And this was but one of many like escapades where-in he has seen fit to indulge his humor at the expense of our present Chief Justice.

President Lincoln had a rough experience of Mr. Phillips' pre-eminence in the invention of execrable motives for other men's acts and in the discharge of opprobrious epithets. "The slave-hound of Illinois" was one of his less chaste than vigorous characterizations of our martyred President when the latter was first a candidate for President. His epiphanic objections during the last canvass were usually still less polite. That Mr. Lincoln was not pledged to Emancipation—did not mean emancipation—had no heart in his great work—that his re-election would rivet the manacles of the bondmen, &c., &c., such was the staple, as we recollect it, of his fulminations. He did not mean to be unjust, but he is liable to error—not on the side of generosity or mercy. President Lincoln being dead, Mr. Phillips turns to bestow like delicate attentions on his successor. Mr. Johnson believes in and favors the extension of the Effective Franchise to Blacks; but, as he holds that no State has gone out, or could go out of the Union, he believes that the several Southern State Constitutions stand as before their alleged Secession, and that the Right of Suffrage inheres in those entitled to vote by those Constitutions respectively, until legally extended through constitutional amendment by them.

Now we do not insist that this is the true doctrine—we do not admit an *unqualified* right to the enfranchisement of people of any State to do as they will with the residue. Yet we insist that President Johnson's view is one that a true man may honestly, conscientiously hold—may hold it without being a hypocrite, a demagogue, or a tool of the Slave Power. And we think few considerate persons will deny that it is greatly desirable if the desired reparations in the status of the Freedmen can be achieved through the several States rather than over them—that it would be more stable, less grudging, more real, if thus accomplished. In fact, we should prefer waiting a year or two, or accepting a limited enfranchisement, to a full recognition of the Equal Rights of Man by virtue only of a Presidential edict, an order from the War Department, or even an act of Congress.

Mr. Phillips has, of course, a very different conception. He denounces any reconstruction of the revolted States which does not accord the Right of Suffrage to the Freedmen as "a practical surrender to the Confederacy," "a practical fraud on the North," whereby all the blood and treasure lavished to uphold the Union will have been squandered—nay, "wasted." And he suggests a repudiation of our National Debt as a legitimate and justifiable construction of the policy to which he stands opposed.

That Mr. Phillips is sincere in all this, we will not doubt. That he is not considerate nor wise, we are confident. He is not considerate, because, he has been offered, five years ago, the Emancipation of the Southern States without their Enfranchisement, and we are morally certain that he would have eagerly and gratefully accepted. Nay: we believe he would have given a larger share of his fortune to effect such Emancipation than he has loaned to the Government to help carry it through our late arduous and costly struggle, or we

should never have had from him this menace of contingent Repudiation.

There may be others who concur with Mr. Phillips that it would now be wise and well for Abolitionists to denounce and oppose the Federal Administration, and set all the patronage and power of the Government against them, in the interest of Negro Suffrage. They, of course, deem this the right way to achieve that end. We, on the other hand, regard it as sure to defeat its present achievement, and likely to render it forever unattainable. Hence THE TRIBUNE is freely stigmatized by the Phillips school as timid, or half-hearted, or vacillating, or impracticable, because we adhere to the policy of attempting what may be hoped attainable rather than waste strength in essaying the impossible—content to do the good that is practicable to-day, in the hope that this may render further good practicable to-morrow. Ours is a humbler and less brilliant career than that of the new President of the American Anti-Slavery Society; but let it be judged by its fruits, and we are content to abide the verdict.—[N. Y. Tribune.

A correspondent at Washington writes as follows concerning the Sherman Stanton controversy:

"Secretary Stanton does not intend to allow himself to be drawn into a newspaper controversy with General Sherman. The Secretary feels conscious that his action on the Sherman-Johnston armistice was for the best interests of the country, and he is content that the matter shall rest where it now lies, notwithstanding he has abundance of documentary evidence at his command to prove the fallacy of many of Sherman's arguments. General Sherman, as is well known, proclaimed peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, yet, at that time, none knew better than he that two large rebel armies were still in the field: Dick Taylor's and Kirby Smith's besides various detachments of hostile rebels scattered throughout the several southwestern States, numbering in the aggregate more than 100,000 men, whom Johnston did not even pretend to surrender. In order to check a false impression which was rapidly spreading throughout the country, Secretary Stanton's disapproval of these terms was spread before the public immediately upon the receipt of the Sherman-Johnston memorandum. General Grant was sent to North Carolina with orders to relieve Sherman should he refuse to move against Johnston immediately."

A late dispatch from Washington says that the published reports of the difficulties between President Johnson and Secretary Stanton, are sheer nonsense. They have not even the unreliable foundation upon which the hotel rumors are built. It can be stated on undoubted authority that no disagreement on any subject has occurred between the President and the Secretary, since Mr. Johnson took his seat as Chief Magistrate, nor is there any likely to occur.

The World's Washington special says Jeff. Davis was placed in irons for three days, because his guard and their officers, threw his food at them and otherwise acted obstreperously. He earnestly objected to being placed in irons, and asked that Gen. Halleck might be applied to to rescind the order. Owing to his health, the prisoner has lately been furnished with something besides ordinary prisoners' fare.

It is intimated that the notorious assassin of Mr. Seward, who has gone by the name of Payne, is a distant relative of General Lee, but old friends of Lee's family deny the connection. The mystery about this man excites great interest.

The Paymasters have already drawn from the Treasury, for payment of the disbanded troops over \$5,000,000. The whole amount required to pay off the armies, bounties, &c., is all ready for them in the Treasury vaults.

News from Washington.

A late dispatch from Washington gives the following important news items:

No one here understands the case of Benjamin J. Harris, member elect of Congress from Maryland, as effectually concluded by the President's remission of the sentence passed by the Court Marshal. The matter will be brought before Congress, where the same proofs that were adduced in the late trial case, will be reproduced, or stronger offered, which will show Harris' disloyalty beyond a doubt. He will not be likely to dishonor the next Congress by his presence as one of its members.

The Navy Department has taken possession of the old Naval School at Annapolis. The building, grounds, &c., are to be put in the best order, and the Naval School will be removed there in September.

There is much speculation indulged in as to the course the Government will pursue in the disposition of Jeff. Davis' trial. Upon good authority, we are enabled to say that the trial will not take place at all until the conclusion of the assassination trial now in progress. When the latter cases are disposed of, Jeff. Davis will be put upon his trial.

The renewal of the reports of the resignation of Secretary Stanton was the cause of much comment on the part of that gentleman. He is greatly amused at sensation reports of his resignation and difficulties with the President, &c., which are continually being telegraphed by enterprising journalists.

The Question of the Day.

In the New York Daily Tribune, of June 23, we find a full report of the very eloquent eulogy on Abraham Lincoln delivered in Boston recently by Hon. Charles Sumner. The following is an extract:

It is by ideas that we have conquered, more than by arms. The sword of the Archangel was less mighty than the mission he bore to the Lord. But if the ideas which might have given us the victory are now neglected; if the promises of the Declaration, which the Rebellion openly assailed, are still left unfulfilled, then will our blood and treasure have been lavished in vain. Alas for the dead who have given themselves so bravely to their country; alas for the living who have been left to avenge the dead; if any relic of Slavery is allowed to continue; especially if this bloody impostor, defeated in the pretension of property in man, is allowed to perpetuate an Oligarchy of the skin!

And how shall these ideas be saved? At this moment all turns on the colored suffrage of the Rebel States. This is now the point of national safety. A mistake on this point is worse than the loss of a battle.

The argument for the colored suffrage is overwhelming. It springs from the necessity of the case, as well as from the rights of man. This suffrage is needed for the security of the colored people, for the stability of the local government, and for the strength of the Union. Without it there is nothing but insecurity for the colored people, instability for the local government, and weakness for the Union. The suffrage of the colored people is needed for the security of the colored people, for the stability of the local government, and for the strength of the Union. Without it there is nothing but insecurity for the colored people, instability for the local government, and weakness for the Union. The suffrage of the colored people is needed for the security of the colored people, for the stability of the local government, and for the strength of the Union. Without it there is nothing but insecurity for the colored people, instability for the local government, and weakness for the Union. 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